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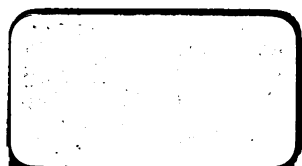
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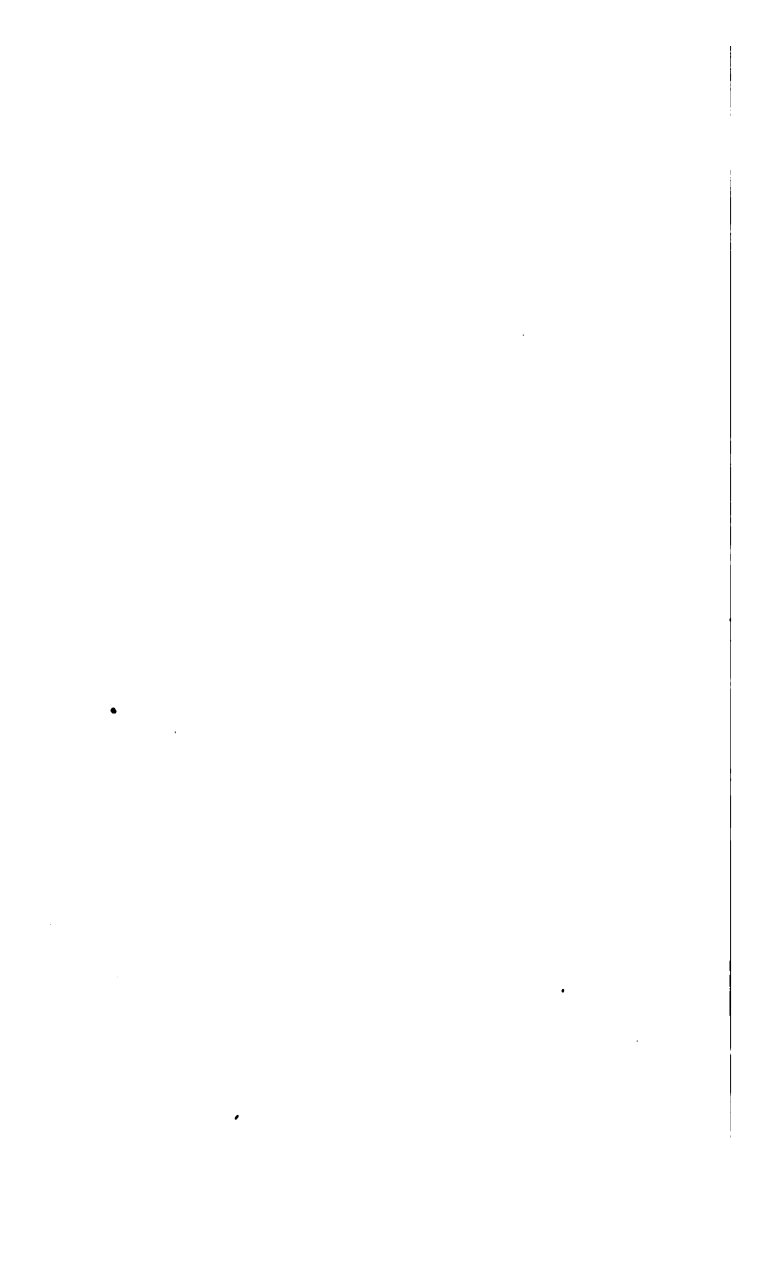
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1

The Easlest, Most Perfect, Most
Legible and Briefest Shorthand for
Schools, Business, Reporting, &c.

LOCKETT'S
SHORTHAND
INSTRUCTOR.

BY

A. B. LOCKETT,

OF THE INSTITUT STENOGRAPHIQUE
DES DEUX MONDES OF PARIS, ETC.

LONDON:

GEORGE STONEMAN, 67, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
SHORTHAND INSTITUTE:—125, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1885.

Price ONE SHILLING.

“ LOCKETT’S SHORTHAND EXERCISES ” and
“ LOCKETT’S REPORTERS’ ABBREVIATIONS, &c.,”
will shortly be published.

Past and present systems, in one form or
another, use the characters and shading to add
“ r,” “ t ” and “ d.”

I have simply gathered these together after
my idea.

To critics and friends I will say, that,
although this system will be found a step in
advance of any yet published, I do not assert
that it is absolutely perfect or beyond improve-
ment, so that if they can assist me in making
it perfect for the general good, I shall be very
glad of their assistance.

A. B. LOCKETT.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE,
125, LONG ACRE,
LONDON, W.C.

April, 1885.

LOCKETT'S SHORTHAND ALPHABET.

CONSONANTS.

t —	k /	th ˘	s C
d —	g /	sh ˘	z C
p	j /	ch ˘	ss (
b	l / (up)	n)	w ˘
f \	r / (up)	ng)	sl ˘ (up)
v \	h .	m ˘	y ˘

The following are written small for the short sounds of

om } ˘ or ˘ (up).	um } ˘ or ˘ (up).
on } ˘ or ˘ (up).	un } ˘ or ˘ (up).
am } ˘ or ˘	em } ˘ or ˘
an } ˘ or ˘	en } ˘ or ˘
	im } ˘ or ˘
	in } ˘ or ˘

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

ah ˘ as in father	oo ˘ as in fool
au ˘ „ fraud } o	u ˘ „ fuel } or
a ˘ „ fate } ˘	u ˘ „ { hut } or
a ˘ „ fat	u ˘ „ { pull }
o ˘ „ hope } ˘	i ˘ „ bide
o ˘ „ hop } ˘	oi ˘ „ boil
e ˘ „ feet } ˘	ow ˘ „ bow
e ˘ „ fet } ˘	ine ˘ „ fine
i ˘ „ fit } ˘	

The above Alphabet will be found sufficient for all practical purposes.

The Dots and Dashes are only for the use of learners, and may be dispensed with.

All characters not marked “up” are traced down.

sonant in the middle of a word, or by going back to place some distinguishing mark after the word is written.

Reporting would not allow of this. But even if you had time to do it, more would be lost than by adopting what this System teaches, with the advantage of perfect clearness, and not having to lift the pen or go back.

I have shown the normal and abnormal positions of vowels at commencement and end of words, but in the *middle* of words it is very inconvenient to be compelled to write the vowels outside or inside angles, or if two curves come together, in the first curve, as it is frequently easier to put the vowel in the second than in the first as some teach, its proper position. By this system you are at liberty to write them inside or outside, as most convenient. Therefore when writing a circle vowel in the *middle* of a word, if you put the vowel inside the angle, or outside the curve, it would not add "r;" but by drawing the next letter through it, it would, making "pat" "part" (see)

The hook signs can be traced in any direction, as shown in alphabet, for facility in joining, but at the same time let them have one general direction when writing only "e" or short "i," see "pet" and other examples in the exercises.

Therefore in the *middle* of a word trace the hook in an *abnormal* or different direction to the one generally written, for "e" or "i" short, to add "r," see "pert," "tease," "terse."

With curves it is better to *frace* the hook for "e" or short "i" *inside*, and allow the tracing of it *outside* to add "r" as at the end of a word with a curved letter, but in some combinations you are compelled to trace the hook for "e" or "i" outside the curve, therefore when it is intended to add "r" make a small break or angle, see "seek," "serf." Care must be taken not to form the hook into a quadrent sign, and particularly when two curves come together.

When the hook vowel comes before or after a curve it is not always convenient to make a proper hook inside the curve, therefore the vowel can be shown by a small portion of the preceding or succeeding letter being carried into it, see "leech," "met."

When "r" comes between two vowels, it is better to write it, see "Herod."

"ine" is written distinct from "en," "an," &c., but shaded like them, to *add* "t" or "d," see "pen," "pin," "pined."

"i" long, and "oi" are traced in any direction, see "rise," "by," "my."

Shade the tail or hook to add "r," see "buyer."

"ow" can be shaded on one side of the oval to add "r," see "power."

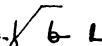
In joining "s-w," or "t-w," make "w" with a good shoulder and bring "n" sharp round, see "snore," "swear," "ten," "twelve."


"T-w" cannot be mistaken for "t-f" because "f" is written with a sharp angle and "w" with a quadrant, see "twelve" and "tiff."

Write the signs for "am," "an," &c. *very small*.


In the Examples and Exercises, there are three ways of writing; first in full, for children; next abbreviated, showing vowels; third shaded, to add "ar," &c., "t" and "d."

EXAMPLES TO PRECEDING INSTRUCTIONS.

part. 


prat 

pen 

pent 

happy 

roper 

heady 


order 


easy 

roamer 


pat 


pet 

pert 

tease 

terse 

leech 

met 

seek 

serf 


Herod 

pine 


pined 

buy 

sigh 

buyer 


boy 

power 

snore 






































swear 

ten 

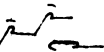
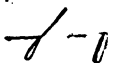
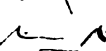
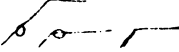
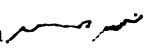


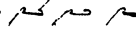
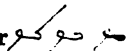
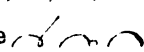

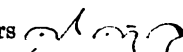

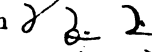
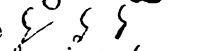
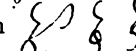
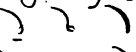
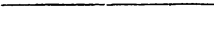
twelve 

tiff 

EXERCISES.

away east pass ball tie dout down class gone gospel fall feel family face fact finest fat feet let late law loud like light loan libel show ship chief cheese change nay note need new night man meet stood sea saw skill seed sat seat south seek safe sound walk weight week wish wine when west won wife slave sleep try 

EXERCISES—Continued.

retreat dower drink fund free grand grass grave land lord London mind sentiment manner tired father verse letter latter share chair cheers nor north neither nature morn march stars stern start storm scare scorn war word depart 

SPECIAL SIGNS

FOR A

FEW FREQUENT RECURRING WORDS.

For other abbreviations, &c., see

"LOCKETT'S REPORTERS' ABBREVIATIONS."

to, the ~

day —

and .

at, add o

of, if \

from v

in, an \

am, they, them \

was, will, well ~ (up)

would, which, while /

on / (up)

into \

his, is, so (

has, as c

him, man ~

she ~

her, hers ✓

we, us, our c

you, your, yours >

I, me, my, }
mine, high }

now /

none 2

any d

own 9

with, who)

where, were)

way, what d

ye ~


God /

can /

The following are a few prefixes, *not joined* to the word, that will assist in acquiring speed. For other abbreviations, &c., see "LOCKETT'S REPORTERS' ABBREVIATIONS."

- / pos, post, pas, pes as peasant
- ! pros, pres as present
- ^ repos as repository
- 9 oppos as opposition
- 6 repres as represent
- 9 oppress as oppressed
- 7 imposs as impossible
- 7 dispos as disposition
- ! compas, compos as composition
- ! compres, compris as comprising
- 7 accom, accoun as account
- 7 disaccom as disaccommodate
- > incom, incon, uncom as uncommon
- u irre as irreligious
- \ indi, indis, indus as industry
- deter, detra, detri as detrimental
- / preco, precon, precom as precompose
-) non, nom, num as number
-) noncom, noncon as nonconcern

- { circum as circumvent {
 ✓ mul, mol, mil as multiply {
 / intre, intro, inter, enter, intri as intricate {
 \ intel, tele as telegram {
 / co, cal, col, cul, can, con, cam, com,
 coun, cor as correspond {
 / concom, concor, concur as concurrent {
 / contro, contri, counter, contra as
 contradicts {
 > discon, discom, discoun as discount {
 \ mas, mes, mis as massive {
 / miscon, miscom, miscoun as miscount {
 \ magis, magni as magnify {
 \ mani, mono, manu as manufacture {
 / recog as recognize {
 (sub, suc, suf, sug sup, sus as sustain {
 - trans as transmit {
 { super, supre, suppor as superintend {
 { suppos as supposed {
 \ self as selfish {
 x extra, extre, extri as extricate {

Instead of writing "ks" for "ex" make
 a small dash and trace the following letter
 through it, as expect  expects 